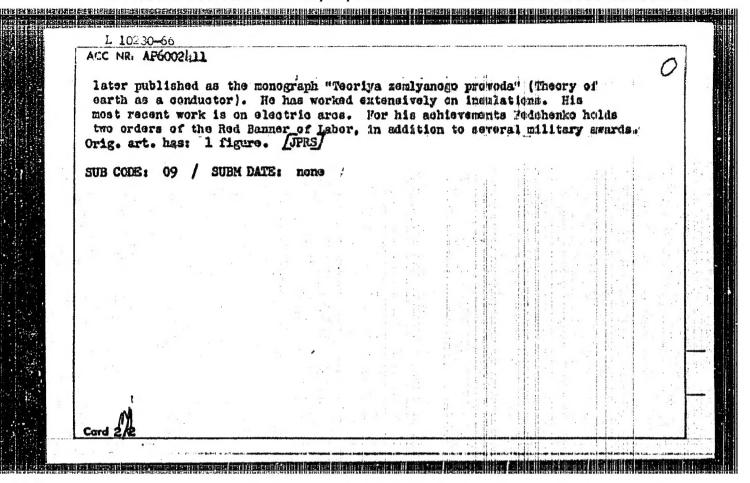
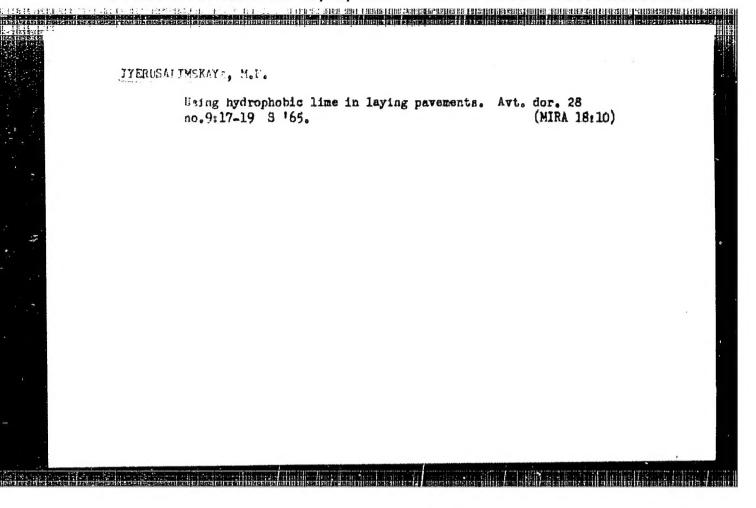
tian estimbo un ataria, isolabataise miererie didi das lubraster, deligen demograficia isolari demografica est SOURCE CODE: UR/DIO5/64/000/010/0087/0088 ACC NR. AP6002111 AUTHOR: Greben', I. I.; Iyerusalinov, M. Ye.; Kondru, B. N.; Nesterenko, A. D.; Pavlov. V. Me: Postnikov. I. Me: Kholmsky pov. G.; Chuzhenko, I. M. ORG: none TITLE: Professor I. K. Fedchenko (60th birthday and 35th anniversary of his scientific ami pedagogical activity) SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 10, 1964, 87-88 TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric engineering ABSTRACT: September 26, 1964 was the 60th birthday of Iven Kirilovich Fedchenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Professor in Charge of the Chair "Tekhnika vy*sokikh napryazheniy" (High-voltage engineering) at the Kiev, Order of Lenin, Polytechnical Institute. His entire career was spent at this institute. He successfully defended his dissertation in 1936 and became a reader (docent). He has published more than 60 scientific papers. Between 1934 and 1940 he set up production of domestic high-voltage capacitors. Ruch of his activity has been devoted to capacitor problems. After the war he worked on the problem of earth conductivity and use of earth as a return in power transmission. Feddhenka took his doctorate in 1951 defending a dissertation on earth as a conductor, which was Card 1/2 UDC: 621.3.027.3



JERUSALIMSKAYA, L.A.; KAZANIN, V.I.

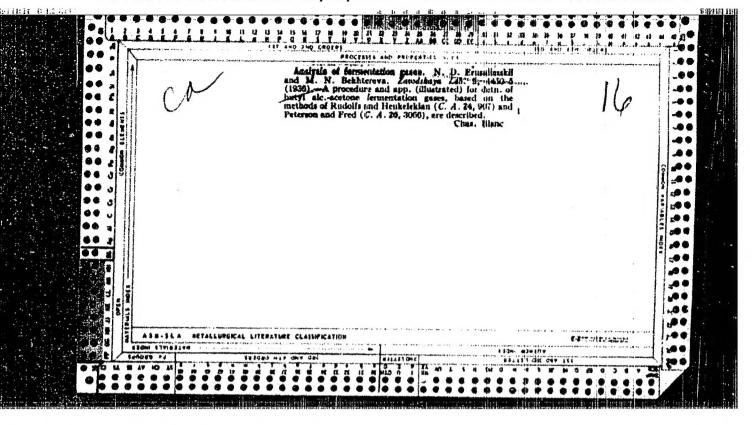
Intravital diagnosis of primary pericardial tumors. Terap. arkh. 35 no.9:106-109 S'63 (MIRA 17:4)

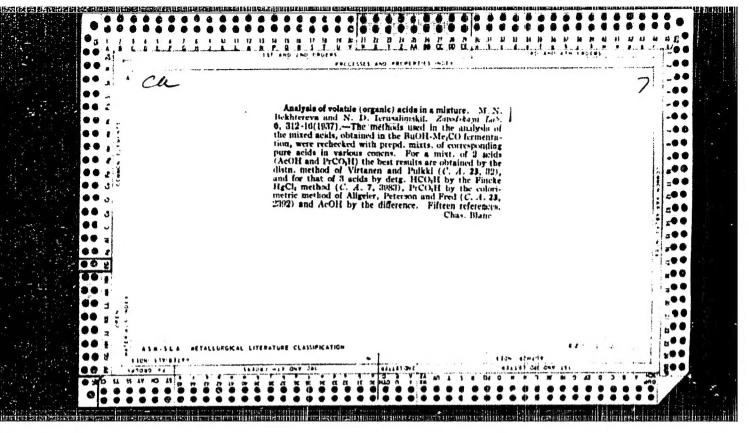
1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. A.A. Demin) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i prozektury 29-y bol'-nitsy Novosibirska (glavnyy vrach I.F. Duman).

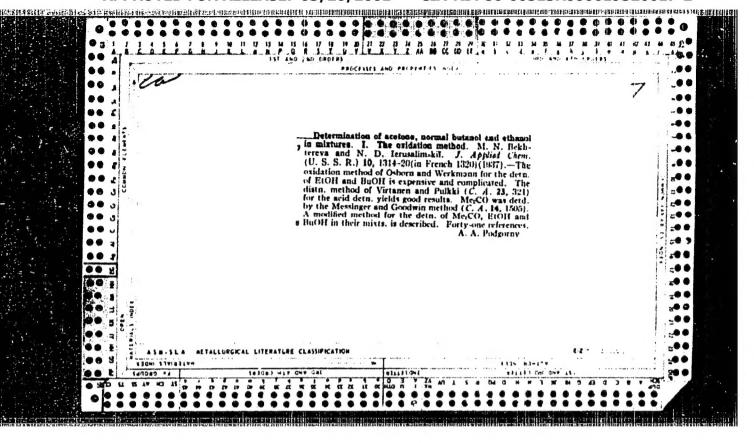


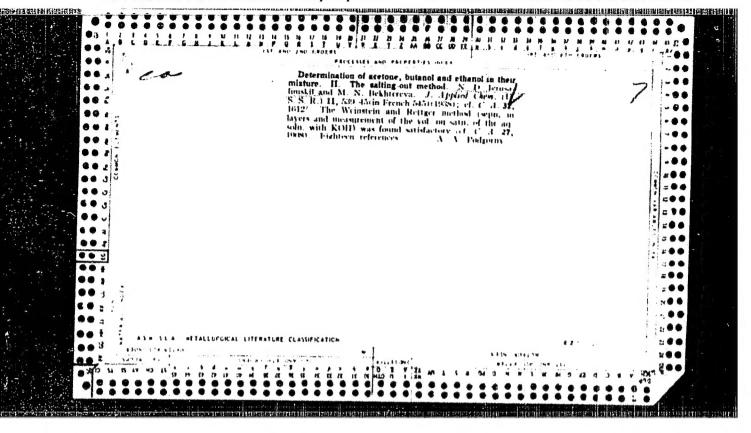
GREDEN', I.I.; IYERUSALIMOV, M.Ye.; KONDRA, B.N.; NESTERENKO, A.D.;
PAVLOV, V.M.; POSTNIKOV, T.M.; KHOLMSKIY, V.G.; CHIZHENKO, I.M.

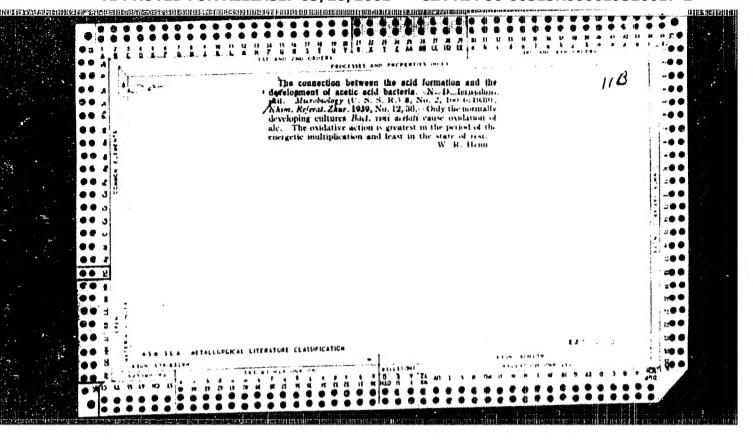
Ivan Kirillovich Fedchenko, 1904-; on his 60th birthday and the
35th anniversary of his theoretical and educational work.
Elektrichestvo no.10:87-88 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)







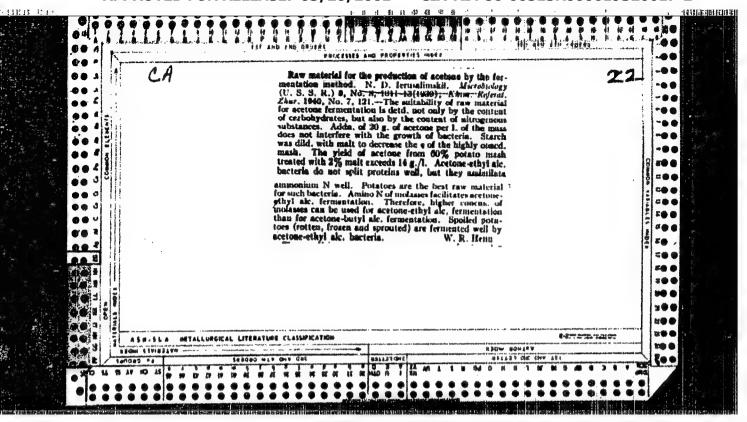


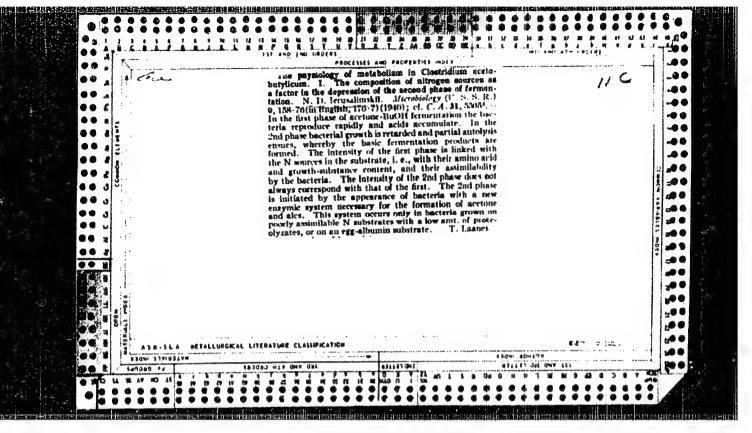


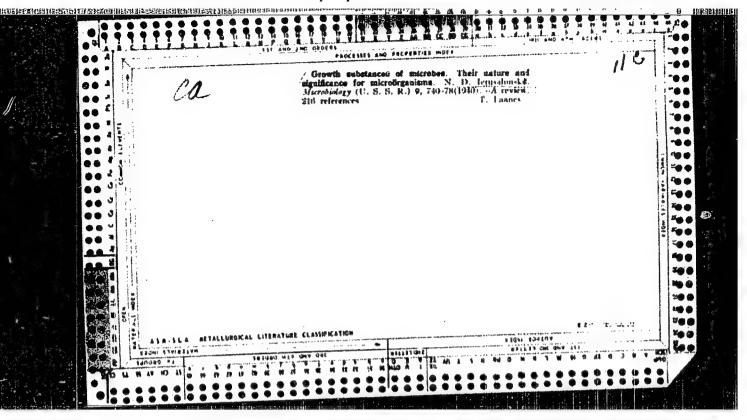
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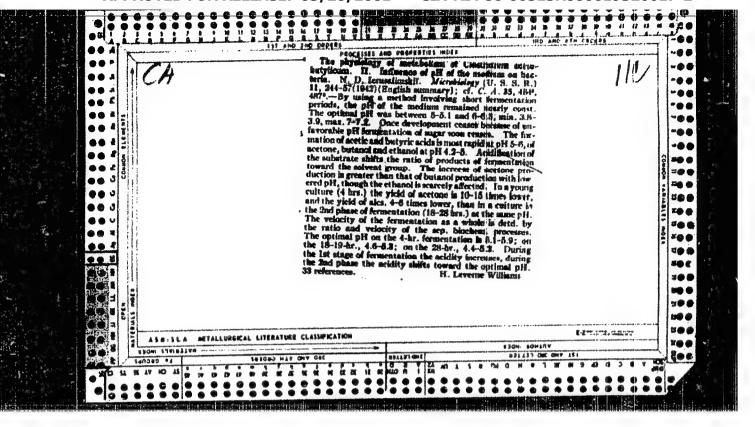
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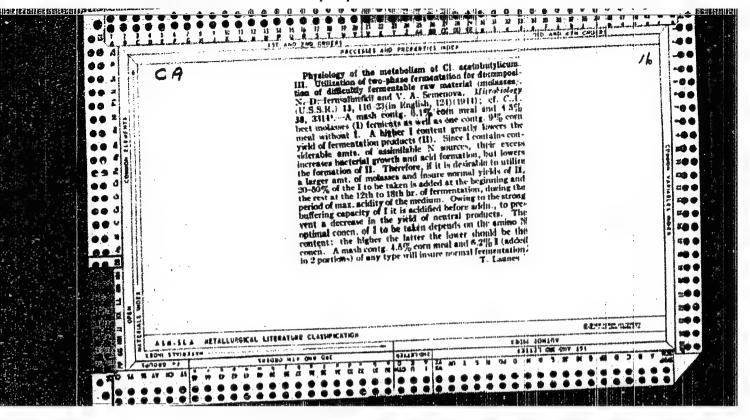
"Relation between the Formation of Acid and the Development of Acetic Bacteria", Mikrobiol, 8 No. 2, 1939. Ist Moscow State Univ., Chair of Micr., Moscow, -1939-.

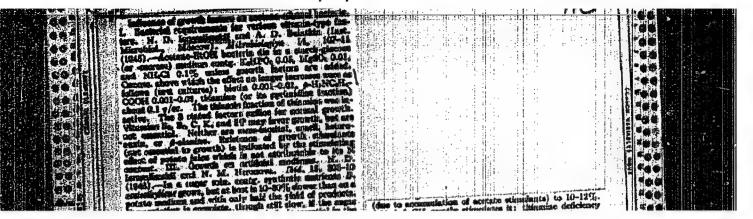




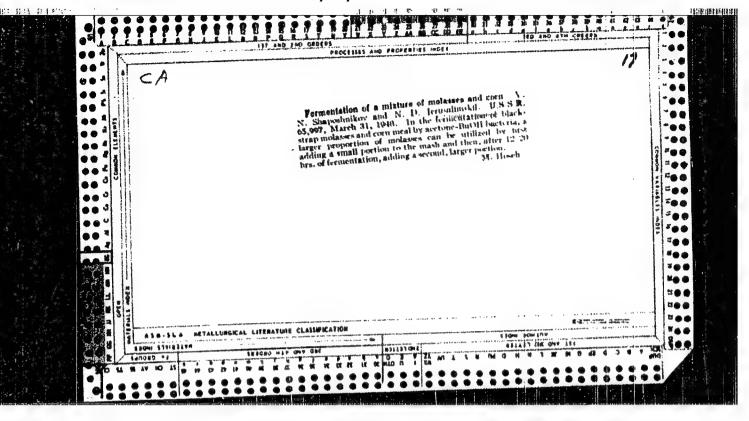








IYPRUSALIT. N. P. "Influence of Crowth Substances on Acetone-Ethyl Bacteria, II. Relation of Bacteria to Biotine, Thiamine, and Faraaminobenzoic acid," Ibid, XIV, 6, 393-402, 1945



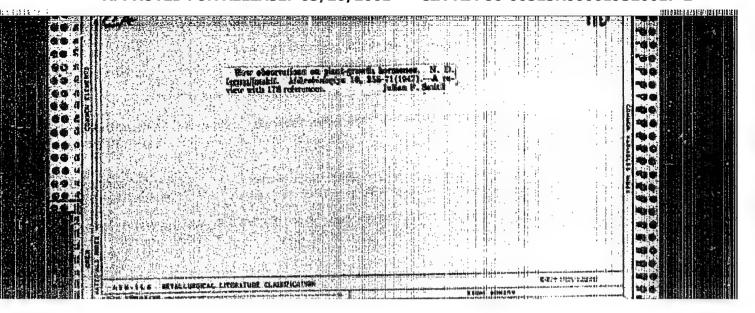
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"Alout the Physiological Stages in the Development of Bacteria," Mikrobiologica, wol. 15, 1940, pp. 405-418. https://doi.org/10.1001/10

TYEUSALINSKIY, N. D.

"Physiolo.y of Nutrition of Thermophile and Masophile Butyric Acid Bacteria," in Reports of the Scientific-Aesearch Work for 1945, Department of Biological Science, Publishing House of the Academy of Science, USSR, Moscow, 1947, p. 136, 511 Ak 144

So: SIRA Si 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



YERUSALIMSKIY N. D.

Vitaminii kompleks sredy i razvitiye mikrobov Vitamin complexes in bacterial culture media (a survey) Mikrobiologiya 1947, 13/1 (33-45) Graphs 2 Tables 3

4023 In a former survey of the literature on the chemical nature and biochemical action of substances which promote the growth of micro-organisms (Mikrobiologiya 1947, 16,3) the author pointed out that these substances in general belong to the vitamin B group, according to their chemical structure and physiological properties. They are used for the synthesis of co-enzymes and other important substances of the cells. In this article a survey is given of the literature on the connection between the vitamin-content of the medium and the growth of micro-organisms. Different aspects of the interaction of growth-promoting substances with certain enzymes are outlined and the author points out the possibilities of using the growth reaction of micro-organisms as a biological method for vitamin assays and outlines the scope for individual production of vitamins by the growth of certain micro-organisms. An extensive list of literature of 1940 to 1946 (171 numbers, mainly Anglo-American, with 15 Russian publications) is added.

Francke - The Hague (Sec. IV)

SO: Section II Vol. 1² No. 7-12

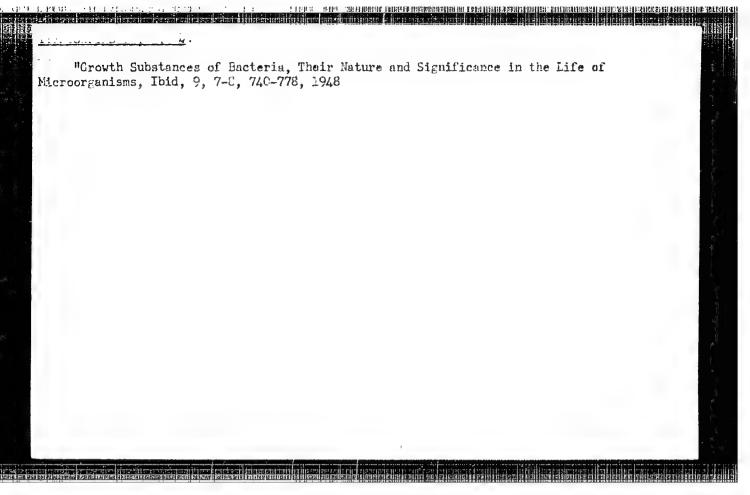
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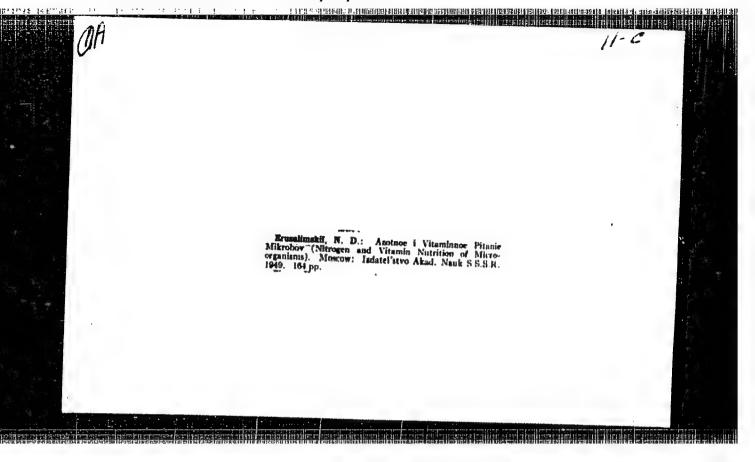
YERUSALIMSKIY N. D. Vitaminii kompieks aredy i razvitye mikrobov Vitamin complexes in bacterial culture media (a survey) Mikrobiologiya, Moscow 1947, 16/4 (336-350)

In a former survey of the literature on the chemical nature and biochemical action of substances which promote the growth of micro-organisms (Microbiologiya 1947, 16/3) the author pointed out that these substances in general belong to the vitamin-B group, according to their chemical structure and physiological properties. They are used for the synthesis of co-enzymes and other important substances of the cells. In this article a survey is given of the literature on the connection between the vitamin-content of the medium and the growth of micro-organisms. Different aspects of the interaction of growth-promoting substances with certain enzymes are outlined and the author points out the possibilities of using the growth reaction of micro-organisms as a biological method for vitamin assays and outlines the scope for individual production of vitamins by the growth of certain micro-organisms. An extensive list of literature of 1940 to 1946 (171 numbers, mainly of Anglo-American origin, with 15 Russian publications) is added.

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So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

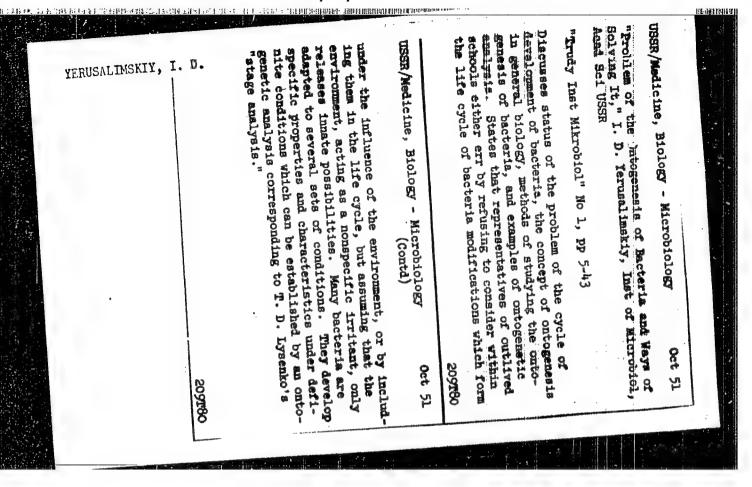


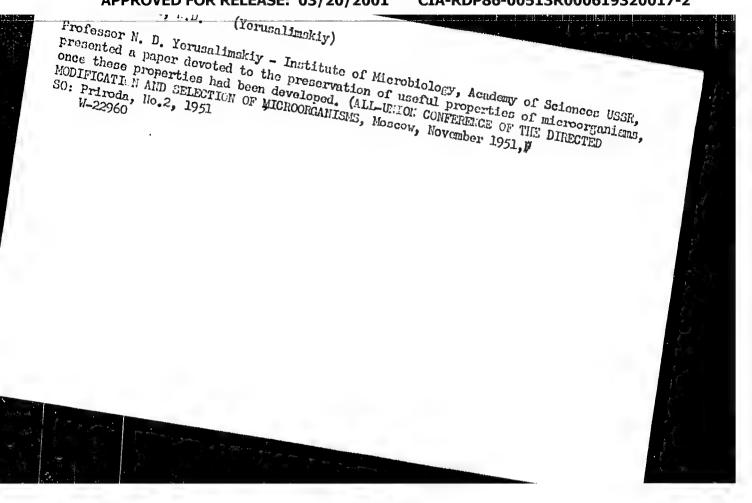


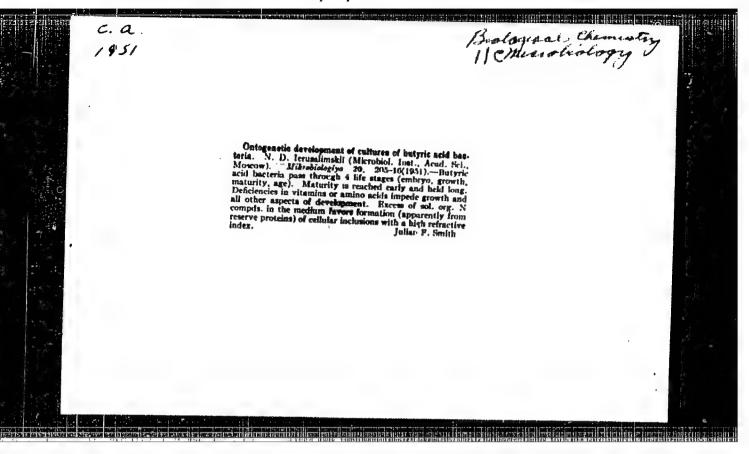
"Nitrogenous and Vitamin Nutrition of Microbes" N.D. Lyerusalimskiy, edited by A.A.
Imshenotskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow/Leningrad, 1949 (New Chemical Books
Published in the USSR)
S0: Uspekhi Khimii, Vol. XVIII, No.6, 1949; Vol. XIX, No.1, 1950
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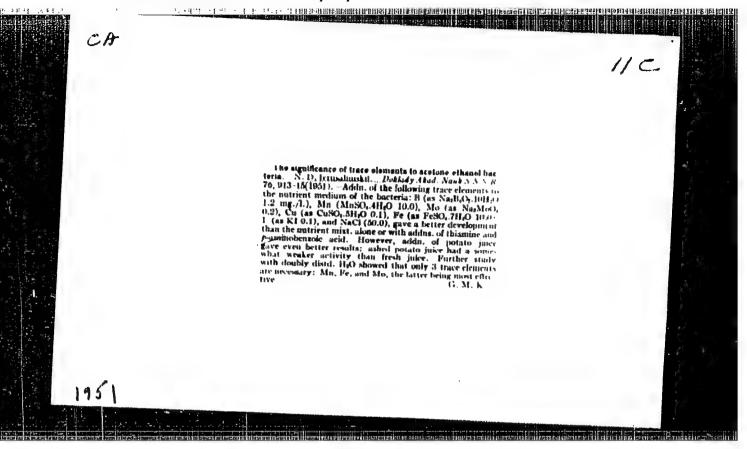
"Apropos of G. M. Bpsh'yan's Book 'On the Nature of Viruses and Microbes"

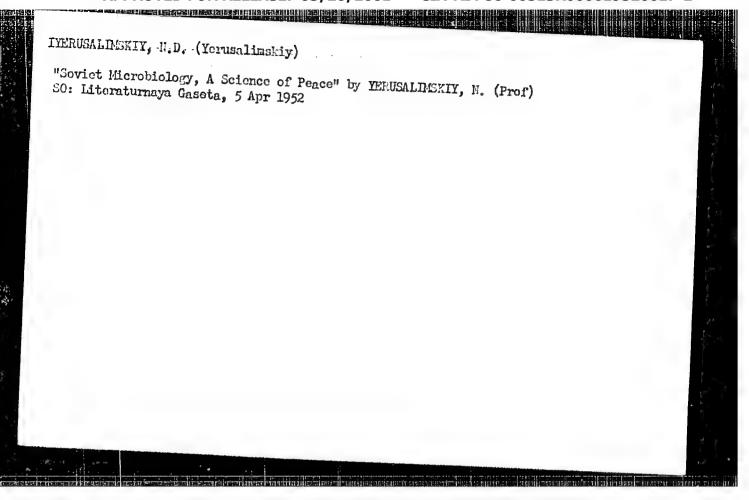
Zhurnel Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 11, 1950, pp 76-79
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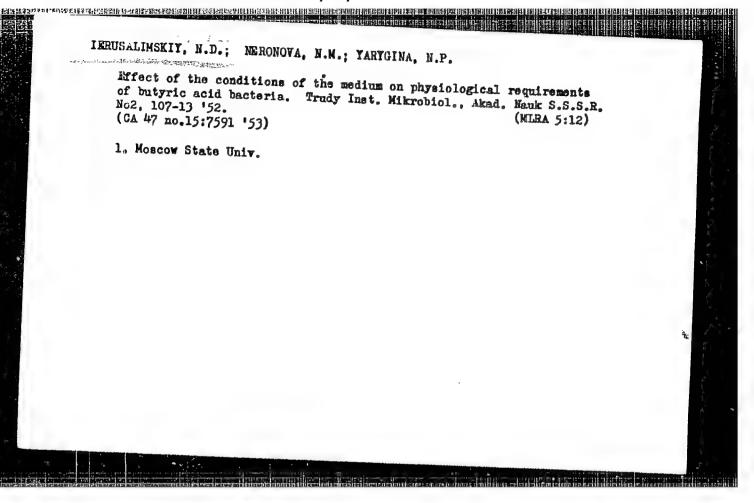


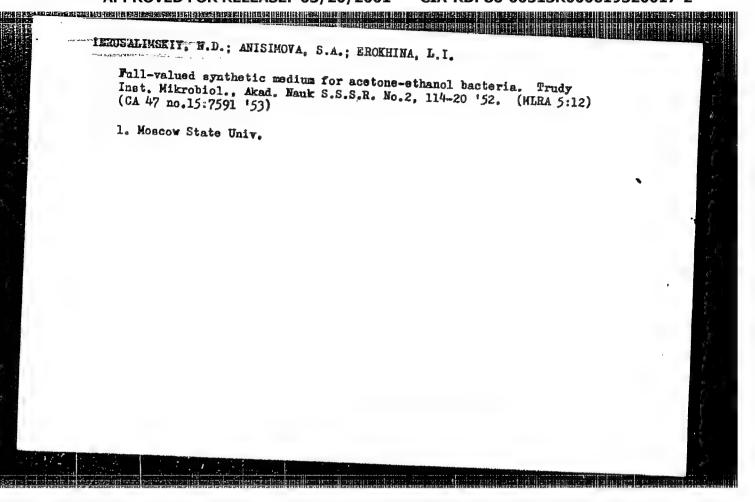


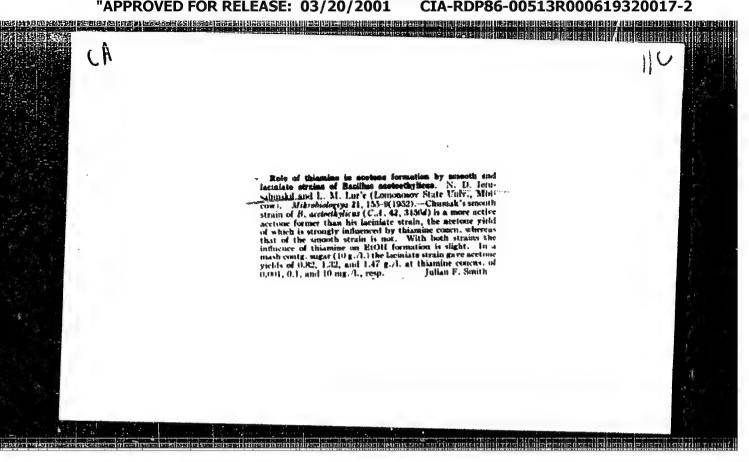




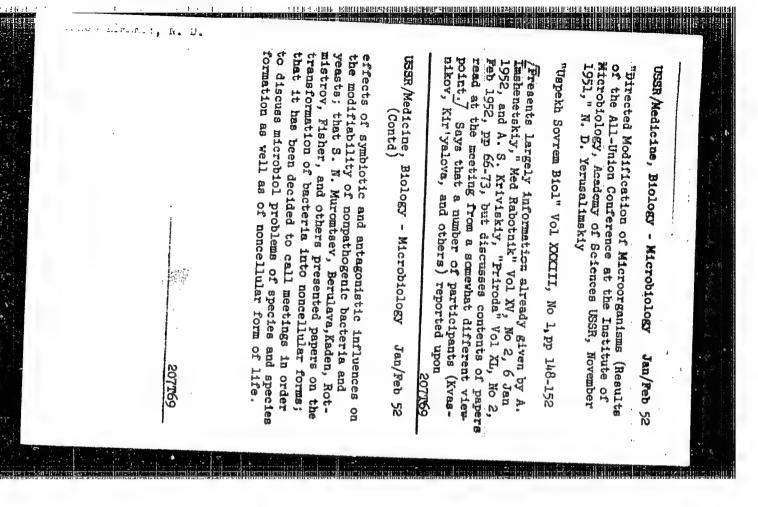




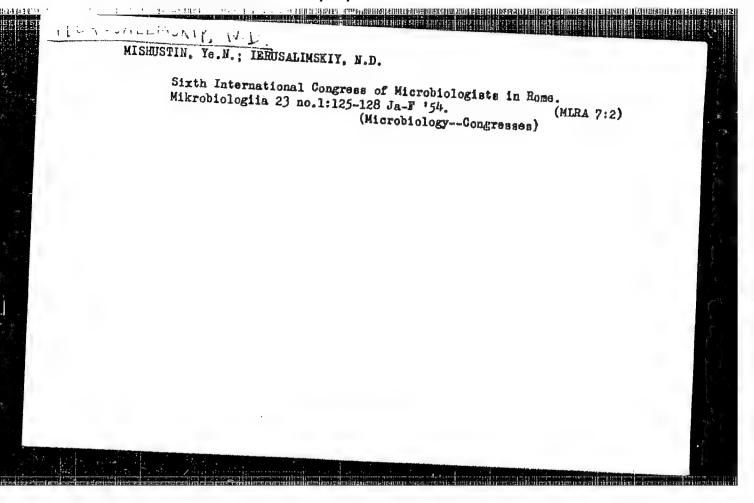




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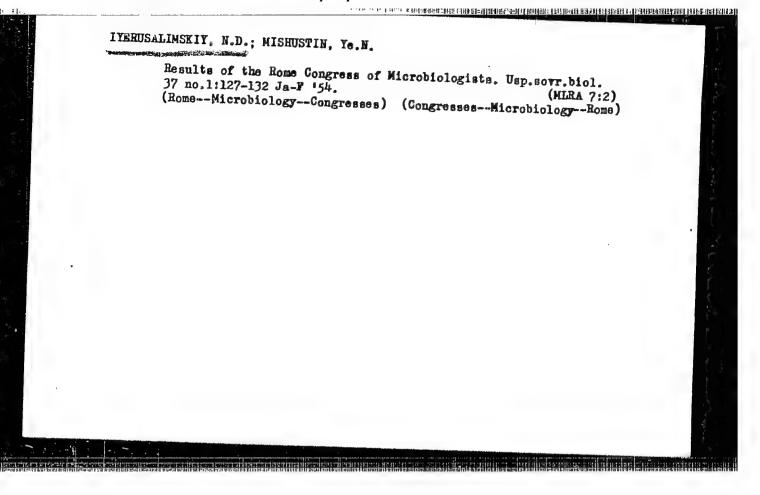
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An Answer to G. P. Kalina's Article "Embryogenesis and Ontogenesis of Microbes,"
Mikrobiologya, Vol XXIII, No 2, 1954, pp 190-194.

Inst. of Microbiology, AS USSR

Translation M-601, 5 Jul 55



IVERUSALIMSKIY ND.

USSR/Scientific Organization - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 8/40

Kishustin, E. N., and Iyerusalimskiy, N. D. Authors

Title At the International Congress of Microbiologists in Roma

Periodical : Priroda 43/4, 64-68, Apr 1954

Abstract An account is given mainly of the sight-seeing and social features of the biological congress in Rome. It is noted, however, from papers read that outside of the Soviet Union the action of anti-

biotic substances is studied mainly from the viewpoint of curing diseases, overlooking their application in the industrial preser-

Institution:

Submitted

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14619

Author

: Ierusalimskiy, N.D., Rukina, E.A.

Inst Title

: Study of Spore Formation Conditions of Butyric Acid

Bacteria with Aid of Colloidal Wrappers.

Orig Pub

: Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No 6, 649-658

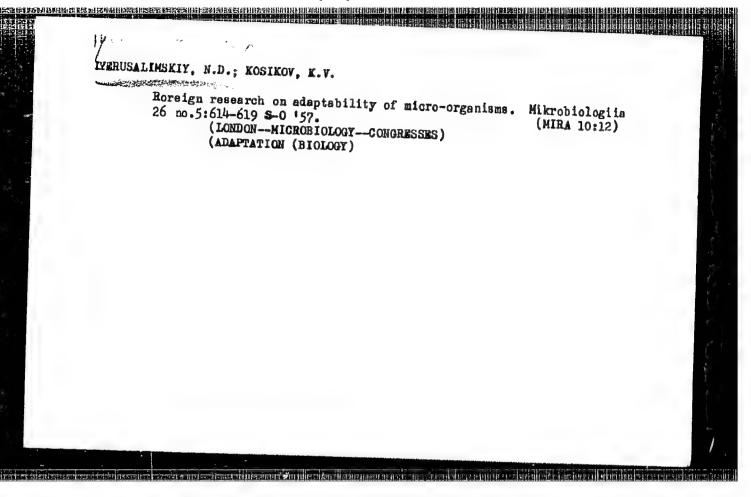
Abstract

Cultivation of Clostridium saccharobutiricum in colloidal wrappers immersed in a definite medium made it possible to trace the dependence of different spore formation stages on changes in the medium. The accumulation of a large number of vegetative cells up to 3.5-7 billions was best on a rich nutrient medium with a yeast autolysate and peptone. To convert the vegetative cells into ripe pre-spore granulose-containing and clostridial forms, a favorable influence was exerted by transferring the cultures into a nitrogen-free medium with glucose and

Card 1/2

INST. MICROBIOLOGY, AS USSR

Card 2/2



AUTHOR TITLE IYERUSALIPSKIT, N.D., Doctor of biological sciences 30-7-11/36

On the Symposium of the Adaptation of Microorganisms to Pharmaceutical

Preparations in England

(Simposium po adaptatsii mikroorganismov k lekaratvennym veshchestvam v

Anglii. Russian)

PERIODICAL

Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 27, Nr 7, pp 58 - 61 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

At the suggestion of the Society for Promotion of International Cooperation in the Field of Medical and Chemical Research the above-mentioned meeting took place in London from March 26 to 29. Representatives of the U.S.S.R. (from the Moscow Institute of Genetics) also participated in it. Already for years industrious scientific investigations were carried out on the biochemical and biological mechanism of adaptation of microorganisms to various conditions of existence. Their adaptability is extraordinary and varied. It was not until recently, however, that this adaptability was perceived to its full extent. Very many problems in this field are still to be solved. For this reason representatives of ofvarious research institutes also participated in the London meeting. In the 17 papers read and in the subsequent discussion two groups of research could be distinguished. The one made it its objective to investigate the causes of the power of resistance of the microbe cultures

Card 1/2

ICOCTXIN, Ivan Sengeyevich, kand, tekhn, nauk; IYERUSALMENIX, H.D., prof., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; MAINKIN, S.G., insh., retsenzent; MAICHENKO, A.L., prof., doktor tekhn, nauk, spetsred.; MASIOVA, S.F., red.; CHENSHEVA, Fe.A., tekhn, red.

[Technology of the mamufacture of acetone and butyl alcohol]
Tekhnologiia atsetono-butilovogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 266 p.

(Acetone) (Butyl alcohol)

YERUSALIMSKIY, Nijolay A.
Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, USSR.

"The Needs for Cultivation of Bacteria Under Different Physiological Conditions."

paper presented at Seventh International Congress of Microbiology, Stockholm, Sweden, $4-9~\mathrm{Aug}~1958$.

YERUSALIMSKIY, N. D..

"The Conditions of Growth of Microorganisms; Some Theoretical Aspects,"

"A Study of the Process of Development of Microorganisms by thed Continous Flow and Exchange of Media Method,"

report submitted for the Symposium on Continous Cultivation of Microorganisms, Czech. Acad. of Sci., Prague CSR, 23-28 June 1958.

YERUSALINSKIY, N. D.

"Growth and Development of Bacteria on Current Media."

report submitted for the International Congress for Microbiology, Stockholm, Sweden, 14-9 Aug 1958.

YERUSALIMSKIY F Geological USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Activity. : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24020 Abs Jour : Kosikov, K. V.; Iyerusalimskiy, N. D. : Academy of Sciences USSR Author : Symposium on the Mechanism of Development of Inst Toxistability in Hicroorganisms in London Title : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. biol., 1958, No 1, 118-120 Orig Pub : No abstract given

Card 1/1

Abstract

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619320017-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.

Principles underlying the control of vital activities of microorganisms used in industry. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol. no.5:63-79

158

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR,
(MICRO-CROANISMS-INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS)

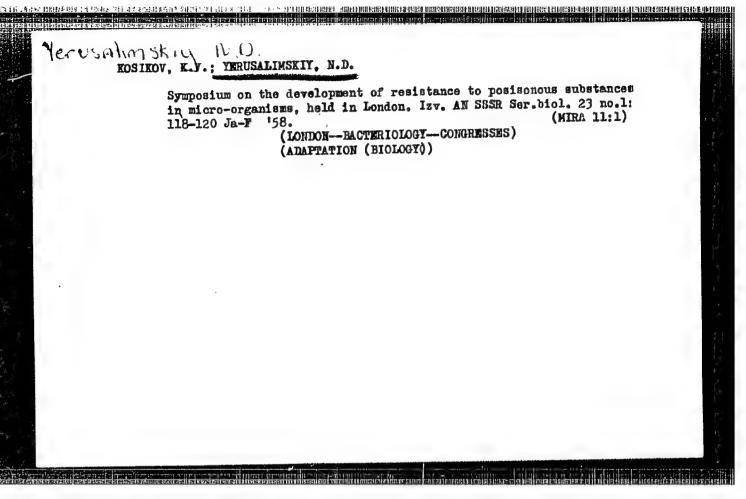
17(2) AUTHOR: Iyeruselimskiy, N. D., Doctor of S0V/30-58-11-14/48 Biological Sciences TITLE: Symposium on the Continuous Cultivation of Micro-Organisms (Simpozium po nepreryvnomu kul'tivirovaniyu mikroorganizmov) PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 11, pp 73 - 74 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The symposium was organized by the Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) and held in Prague from June 25 to 28. 119 Czechoslovak and 30 foreign scientists participated in the meetings. The Soviet delegation consisted of N.D. Tyerusalimskiy, Ye. A. Plevako, M. Ya. Kalyuzhnyy, K.P. Andreyev, and N.S. Ternovskiy. I. Malek (Czechoslovakia), D. Gerbert, Ye. Pauel (both UK), A. Novik (USA), and N.D. Iyerusalimskiy (USSR) reported on general theoretical conditions for the cultivation of micro-organisms in flowing cultures. T. Kholme (Sweden), K.R. Batlin (UK), K. Beran, I. Kushka, I. Dir, Z. Frenzl, Card 1/2 and M. Burger (all of Czechoslovakia), K.P. Andreyev,

Symposium on the Continuous Cultivation of Micro-Organisms

SOV/30-58-11-14/48

M.Ya.Kalyuzhnyy, Ye.A.Plevako, O.A.Bakushinskaya, N.A.Semikhatova (all of USSR) and others reported on the results obtained by the use of flowing cultures for solving some practical problems. Ya.Rzhichitsa (Czechoslovakia) reported on the technique of continuous cultivation of microbes under laboratory and practical conditions. At present, this method is peing introduced in the commercial production of a series of micro-organisms which are used for different processes (production of alcohol, bread, yeast etc.)

Card 2/2



IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D., IMSHENFTSKIY, A.A., KOSIKOV, K.V., KRASIL'NIKOV, B.A.
RAUTENSHTEYN, Ya.I.

Matus Osherovich Streshinskii; an obituary, Mikrobiologiia 27
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17(2)

AUTHOR:

Alferov, V. V.

SOV/30-59-2-48/60

TITLE:

Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms (Nepreryvnoye brozheniye i vyrashchivaniye mikroorganizmov)

PERTODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 106-108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) convened a conference from October 13 to 15, 1958 which dealt with the investigation of some working results in this field as well as with the discussion of a further intensification of the productions basing on the activity of microorganisms. The conference was attended by more than 200 representatives of academic and scientific branch research institutes, enterprises, sovnarkhozes, universities, as well as foreign scientists. The

following lectures were heard:

N. D. Iyerusalimskiy spoke of the theoretical foundation of the method of continuous microbe breeding and its prospects of

application in the microbiological industry.

Ye. A. Plevako, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research

Card 1/4

Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms , SOY/30-59-2-48/60

Institute of Bread-Production Industry) dealt with the problem of the breeding of yeast in sclutions containing molasses. P. N. Fisher, K. P. Andreyev, V. A. Utenkova, M. Ya. Kalyuzhnyy and A. P. Kryuchkova, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Industry of Hydrolysis and Sulfite Spirits) evaluated the theoretical and practical work in the field of continuous fermentation of wood hydrolyzates and sulfite liquor as well as their utilization for obtaining fodder yeast.

V. I. Morozova, Krasnoyarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (Krasnoyarsk V. I. Morozova, Krasnoyarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (Krasnoyarsk V. I. Morozova, Krasnoyarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (Krasnoyarsk V. I. Marovenko) said that the introduction and completion of the continuous process of yeast breeding made it possible to increase the output of yeast factories by ten times.

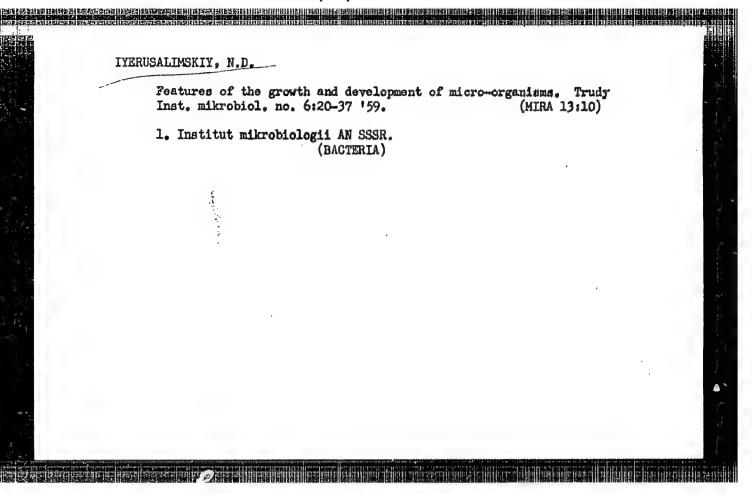
V. L. Yarovenko, A. L. Malchenko, Vsesoyuznyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Spirit, Liqueur and Brandy Industry), V. M. Nakhmanovich, Dokshuninskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (Dokshuninskaya Scientific Research Laboratory) reported on the experiment of applying the method of continuous fermentation

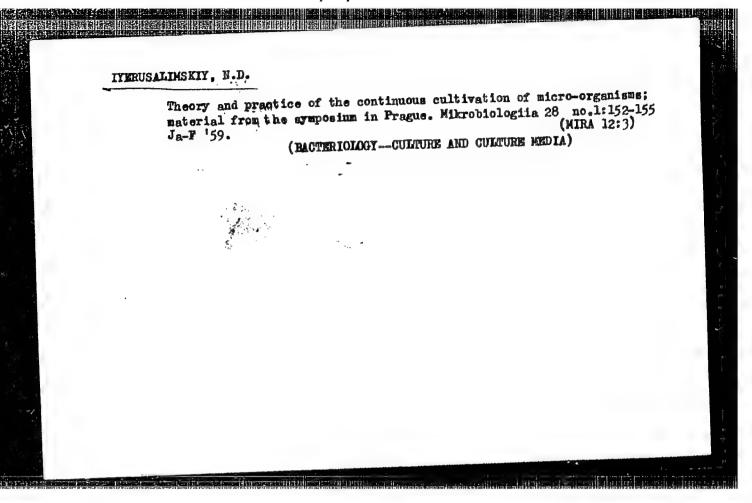
Card 2/4

Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms SOV/30-59-2-48/60

of the starchy raw material and syrup in the alcohol and acetone-butanol industry. S. A. Konovalov, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol, Liqueur and Brandy Industry reported on the problem of antiseptics in fighting infection due to ferments. L. Yu. Medvinskaya, Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk USSR (Microbiological Institute of the AS UkrSSR) reported on the investigation of the morphological and physiological properties of yeast. A. D. Kovalenko, Andrushevskiy spirtovoy zavod (Andrushevka Distillery), N. Ya. Savchenko, Malo-Viskovskiy spirtovoy zavod (Malo-Wiskovskiy Alcohol-Distiller) S.P. Makarova, Smolenskiy Sovnarkhoz (Smolensk Sovnarkhoz) reported on some working results obtained by distilleries in the syrup fermentation by using the method of continuous flow. M. S. Loytsyanskaya, Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University) characterized the correlation of reproduction processes and biochemical activity of acetic acid bacteria in the high-speed production of vinegar. N. M. Neronova, Microbiological Institute of the AS USSR spoke of the possibility of obtaining vitamin B12 by

Card 3/4





KONOVA, I.V.; NERONOVA, N.M.; IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; BORISOVA, A.I.

Determining vitamins and antibiotics by diffusion into egar. Report No.2: Quantitative determination of vitamin B12 and its derivatives by paper chromatography. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.4:490-494 Jl-Ag '59.

(NIRA 12:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(VITAMIN B12 chem.)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

NERONOV, N.M.; IYERUSALIMSKIY, -N.D.

Continuous cultivation of Propionibacterium producing vitamin B₁₂.

Mikrobiologiia 28 no.5:647-654 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(PROPIONIBACTERIUM culture)

(VITAMIN B₁₂ mstab.)

IYERUSALIMSKIY, W.D.; HUKIWA, Ye.A.

Studying the conditions promoting sporulation in bacteria by the method of continuous flow microcultures. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6: (MIRA 13:4)

801-806 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

I. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. (BACTERIA, culture)

IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.

."Methods of Continuous Flow Cultures as Used in Various Production Processes."

presented at the 1st Intl Fermentation Symposium, Rome, Italy, 9-14 May 60.

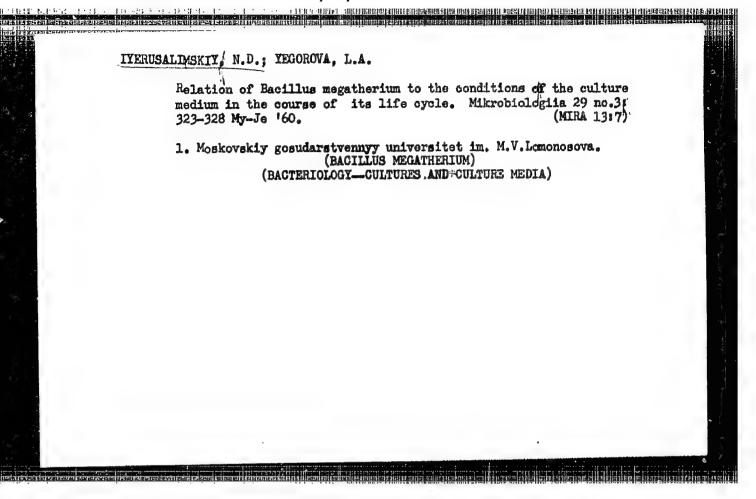
Microbiological Institute, USSR Acad. of Sci.

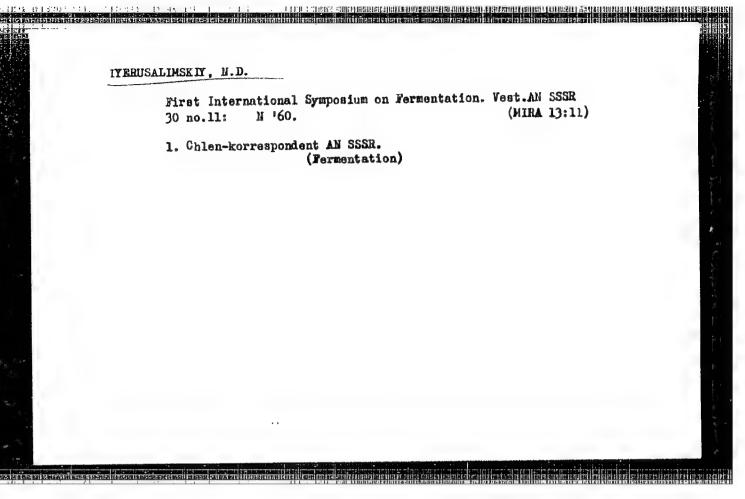
IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D., prof., red.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Continuous fermentation and raising of micro-organisms; materials of the conference held by the Institute of Kicrobiology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Nepreryvnoe brozhenie i vyrashchivanie mikroorganismov; materialy seveshchaniia, provedennogo Institutom mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Pod red. N.D.Ierusalimskogo. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 127 p.

1. Soveshchoniye po nepreryvnomu brosheniyu i vyrashchivaniyu mikroorganizmov. 1958.

(Industrial microbiology--Congresses)

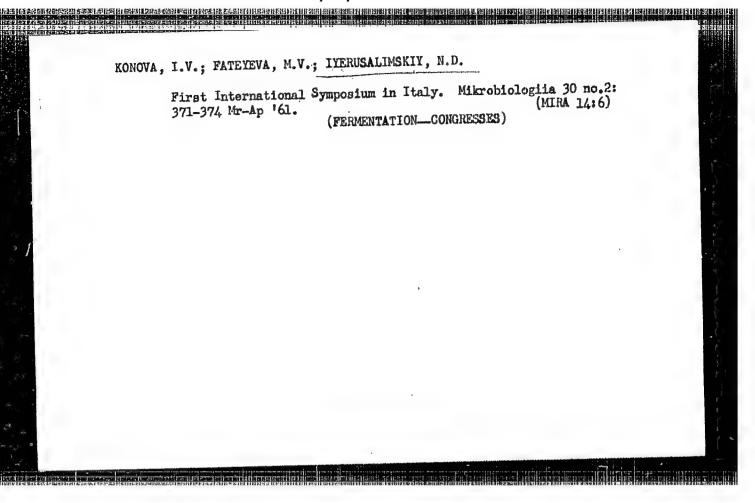


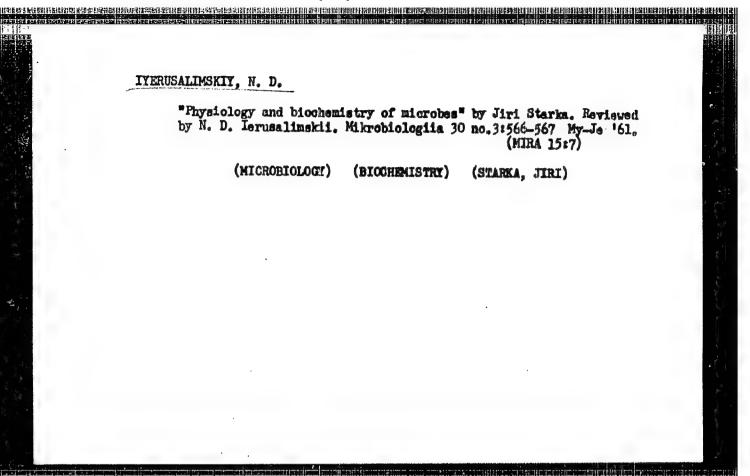


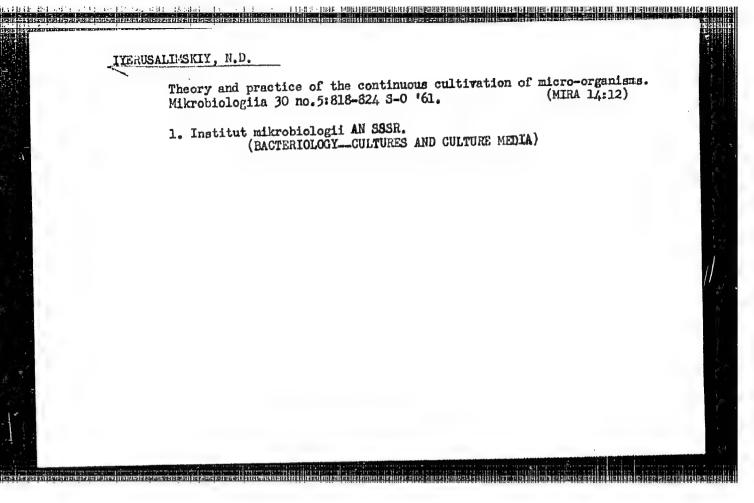
IYEMUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; KONOVA, I.V.; MEROHOVA, N.M.; AMCHURDVA, A.I.

Determination of vitamin B, by the bioautographic method. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.5:119-132 '61. (MIKA 15:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva. (CYANOCOBALAMINE) (BIOLOGICAL ASSAY)



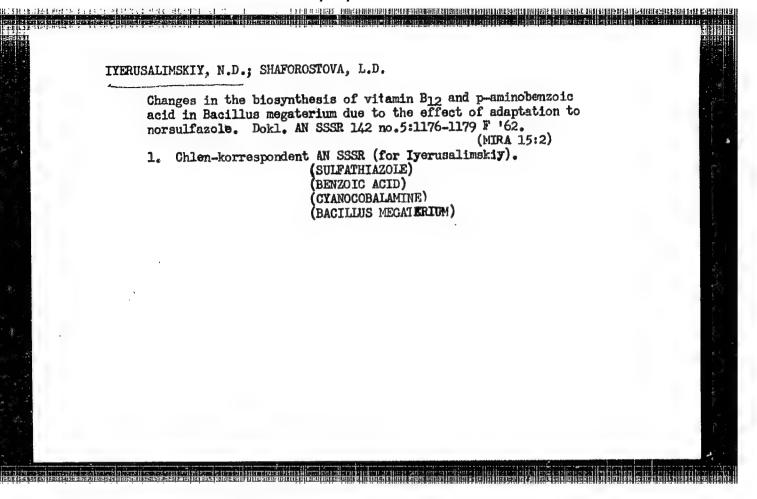




IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D., GRISHANKOVA, YE.A., SHEVCHENKO, L.F.

Effect of streptomycin on metabolism in microbes.
Report submitted to the Intl. congress for Microbiology

Montreal, Canada 19-25 Aug 1962



I Yr	RUSALINSKIY, N.D.
	Use of the continuous culture method in physiological investigation of the cells of microbes and other organisms. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.3:418-629 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6) 1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow. (BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA) (TISSUE CULTURE)

IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; KHMEL', I.A.

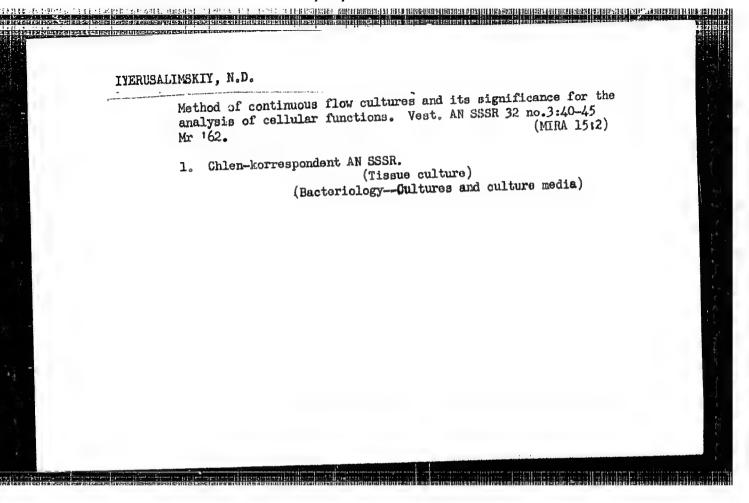
Studying the physiology of Azotobacter vinelandii under conditions of a continuous flow culture. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.3:417-423 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

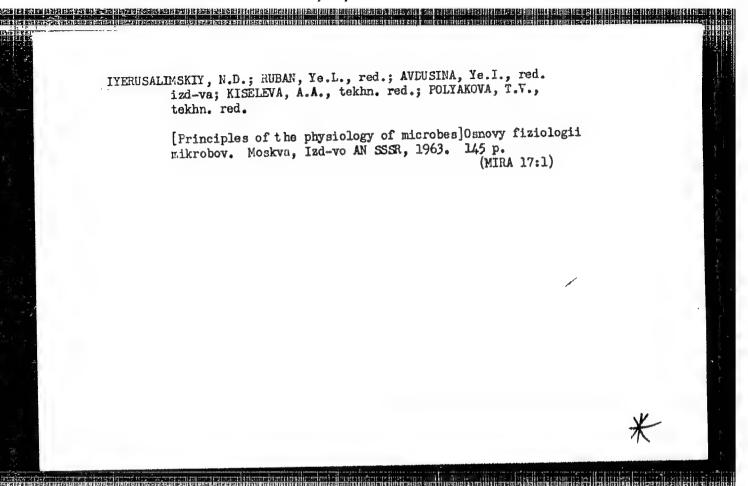
1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. (AZOTOBACTER)

IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; GRISHANKOVA, Ye.V.; SHEVCHENKO, L.A.

Change in the physiological requirements of Bacillus idosus under the action of streptomycin. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.61995—1001 N.D. 162.

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. (STREPTOMYCIN) (BACTERIA, SPOREFORMING)





IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; SHEVCHENICO, L.A.; GRISHANKOVA, Ye.V.

Change in some physiological requirements of yeasts as a result of adaptation to streptomycin. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.1: 13-16 *63 (MIRA 17:3)

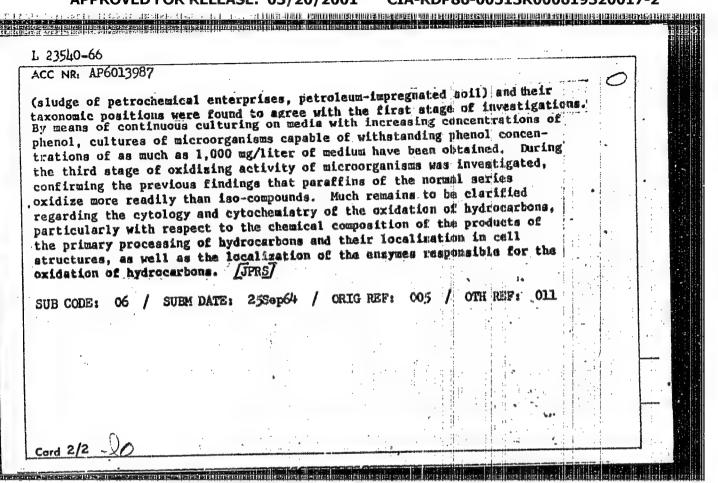
1. Biologo-pochvennyy fahulitet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomondsova.

IYERUSALIMSKIY, N. D.

"Factors determining the steady-state in continuous culture of micro-organisms."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Fermentation Symp, London, 13-17 Apr 64.

AUTHOR: Iverusalimskiy, N. D.—Lerusalimsky, N. D.; Skryabin, G. K. AUTHOR: Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms, AN SSSR (Institute) biokhimii i fiziologii mikroorganizmov AN SSSR) PITIE: Problems of the microbiology of hydrocarbons COURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1965, 53-57 POPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, fungus, yeast, bacteria, exidation, cytology, plant chemist abstract: The problem of research in the microbiology of hydrocarbons can be subdivided into four categories: 1) relation between taxonomic standing of microorganisms and their ability to assimilate hydrocarbons (2) ecological and adaptive-physiological premises for this ability; 3)empymology and chemistry of the exidation of hydrocarbons; 4) cytological and cytochemical premises for this process. The authors describe the results of a corresponding four-stage investigation. During the first stage, approximately (1,000 cultures of fungi, yeasts, bacteria, and actinomycetes were grown on secial containing liquid paraffins of the normal series and it was found that the ability to assimilate hydrocarbons is in fairly good agreement with axonomic position. During the second stage of the investigation, some 1,000 cultures of microorganisms were collected from appropriate natural habitats. Cord 1/2	ACC NR.	66 EWP(1)/EWI(n)/ AP6013987		SOURCE CODE: 1	IR/0216/65/000/0	01/0043/0057
CRG: Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms, AN SSSR (Institute Colokhimii i fiziologii mikroorganizmov AN SSSR) CITIE: Problems of the microbiology of hydrocarbons COURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1965, 53-57 COPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, fungus, yeast, bacteria, oxidation, cytology, plant chemist as suddivided into four categories: 1) relation between taxonomic standing of microorganisms and their ability to assimilate hydrocarbons (2) ecological and adaptive-physiological premises for this ability; 3)engymology and chemistry of the oxidation of hydrocarbons; 4) cytological and cytochemical premises for this process. The authors describe the results of a corresponding four-stage investigation. During the first stage, approximately 1,000 cultures of fungi, yeasts, bacteria, and actinomycetes were grown on media containing liquid paraffins of the normal series and it was found that the ability to assimilate hydrocarbons is in fairly good agreement with exonomic position. During the second stage of the investigation, some 1,030 aultures of microorganisms were collected from appropriate natural habitats.						
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COURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1965, 53-57 COPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, fungus, yeast, bacteria, oxidation, cytology, plant chemist as subdivided into four categories: 1) relation between taxonomic standing of microorganisms and their ability to assimilate hydrocarbons and their ability to assimilate hydrocarbons and the chemistry of the oxidation of hydrocarbons; 4) cytological and cytochemical remises for this process. The authors describe the results of a correstonding four-stage investigation. During the first stage, approximately 1,000 cultures of fungi, yeasts, bacteria, and actinomycetes were grown on sedia containing liquid paraffins of the normal series and it was found that the ability to assimilate hydrocarbons is in fairly good agreement with axonomic position. During the second stage of the investigation, some 1,000 cultures of microorganisms were collected from appropriate natural habitats.	ORG: In	stitute of Biochemi	stry and Physio	logy of Microor	andsms, AN SSSR	(Institut
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ABSTRACT: The problem of research in the microbiology of hydrocarbons can be subdivided into four categories: 1) relation between taxonomic standing of microorganisms and their ability to assimilate hydrocarbons (2) erological and adaptive-physiological premises for this ability; 3)ensymology and themistry of the oxidation of hydrocarbons; 4) cytological and cytochemical premises for this process. The authors describe the results of a correstonding four-stage investigation. During the first stage, approximately 1,000 cultures of fungi, yeasts, bacteria, and actinomycetes were grown on redia containing liquid paraffins of the normal series and it was found that the ability to assimilate hydrocarbons is in fairly good agreement with exconomic position. During the second stage of the investigation, some 1,000 cultures of microorganisms were collected from appropriate natural habitats.			•			
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EWT(m)/T T. 36092-66 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0411/65/001/002/0163/0166 ACC NR: AP6015206 AUTHORS: Iverusalimskiy, N. D.; Andreyeva, Ye. A.; Grishankova, Ye. L.; Golovlev, Ye. L.; Dorokhov, V. V.; Zhukova, L. N. ORG: Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut R mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR) TITLE: A study of the microflora of sewage of petroleum refineries SOURCE: Prikladnaya biokhimiya i mikrobiologiya, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 163-166 TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, fuel microorganium, industrial waste, petroleum refining, yeast, aromatic hydrocarbon, diesel fuel, kerosene ABSTRACT: The results of a study of active slime from petroleum refineries are given. Active slimes from waste phenolic water and from oil traps (purified of petroleum by six-fold extraction by benzene) were studied. Recent and old slimes from oil refinery No. 4 and a sample of slime from the trap of No. 4 were also studied. The specimens were kept in the active state in Sengen's medium at pH 7. From the slimes, 575 cultures were extracted, and 145 other cultures were extracted from similar sources. The mycobacteria were 44%, the bacteria 28%, and yeast 26%. All the bacteria were gram-negative nonspore-forming. They were represented mostly by Pseudomonas and Achromobacter. The yeasts were Candida and Torulopis. All of the extracted microorganisms grew well in pure kerosene, pure paraffin, diesel-fuel distillate, and 1/2

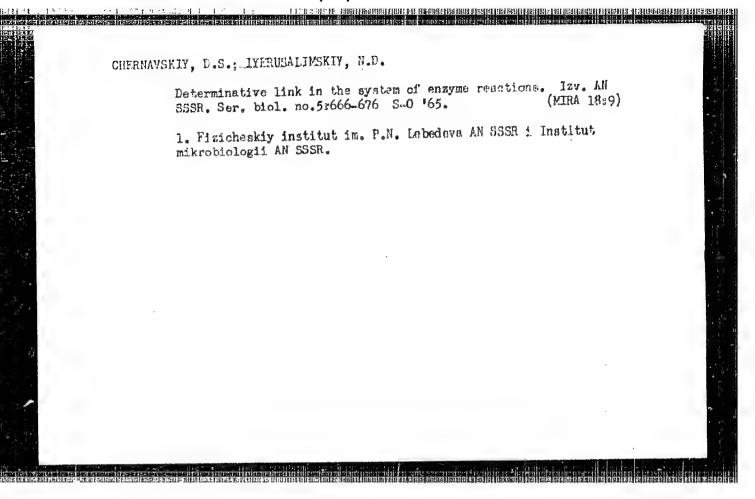
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IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.A.; LIROVA, S.A.; YERMAKOVA, I.T.

Hydrocarbon oxidation by yeast. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol.

1 no. 6:601-605 N.D '65.

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Submitted Jan. 16, 1965.



IYERUS LIMSKIY, N.D.; SKPYABIN, G.K.

Problems of the microbiology of hydrocarbons. Tzv. AN SSSR Ser.
biol. 30 no.1:53-57 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.

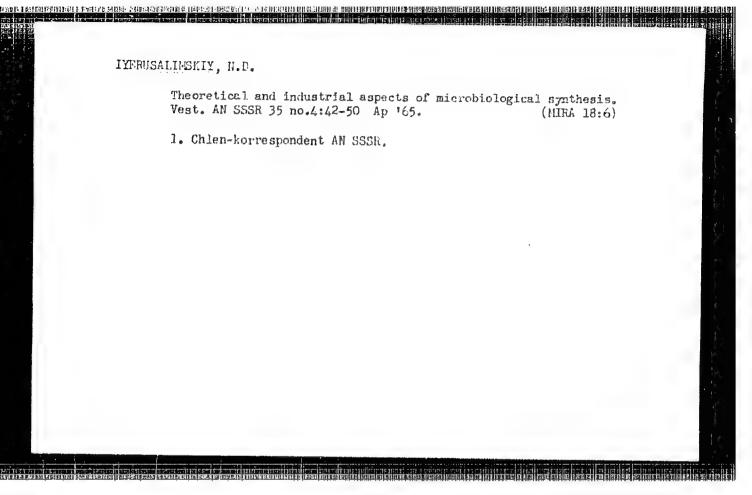
EWT(1)/T L 23373-66 UR/0220/65/034/001/0073 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR: AP6014018 Iverusalimskiy, N. D. - Ierusalimsky, N. D.; Shaforostova, V. I. AUTHOR: Balashov, ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR (Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR) TITLE: New principle for regulating the composition of media used in continuous culturing of microorganisms SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 1, 1965, 73-78 TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, cell physiology In flow-type apparatuses based on the chemostat principle, sooner ABSTRACT: or later a dynamic equilibrium is established between the multiplication of cells and loss thereof in the liquid flowing out. The population and growth rate of the cells, their morphophysiological properties, and composition of the culture fluid become stabilized at some constant level. Any change in the flow rate entails a change in the composition of the medium. Yet for precise physiological investigations it is important to be able to vary only individual external factors, leaving the others unchanged. To achieva this purpose, the authors proposed a new device (here described in detail and illustrated) permitting independent regulation of the amount of several solutions making up the medium. It worked efficiently in continuous culturing of Bac, megatherium for 23 months in a medium consisting of gludone, NaCl, MgSO, K2HPO4, sodium citrate, ammonium succinate, NH4CI, McI2, MnSO4, and

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KHMEL*, I.A.; CABINSKAYA, K.N.; IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.

Growth and nitrogen fixation by Azotobactar vinelandii under different aeration conditions, Mikrobiologiia 34 no.4:689-694
J1-Ag *165.

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.



IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; NERONOVA, N.M.

Quantitative relationship between the concentration of exchange products and the growth rate in micro-organisms. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1437-1440 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Colen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lyerusalimskiy).

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TITLE:	Mathematical model	l of the grow	th of migroorge	nisms in a	1
SOURCE:	AN SSSR. Doklady,	, v. 163, no.	5, 1965, 1266-	1269	9
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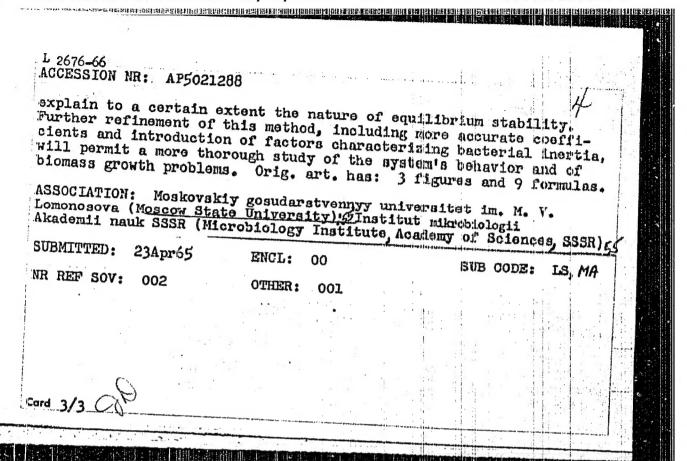
L 2676-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5021288

culture medium concentration So entering the cultivator at rate F. The mixture of nonreacted lactate, biomass and fermentation products left the container at the same rate. The dilution coefficient D = F/V characterizes the washing out of the biomass from the cultivator (V is the volume of the cultivator). The rate of change of concentration X of the biomass in the cultivator is expressed by

 $dX/dt = -DX + \mu X.$

where μ is the specific rate of growth, a nonlinear function of S which also depends on the concentration of P, one of the fermentation products (propionate). This formula is further developed to arrive at a system of equations which connects concentration of the biomass, culture medium, products of vital activity and their derivatives. Curves plotted on the basis of these equations closely approximated experimental curves. For the study of transitory processes appearing with a change in system parameters, a solution of the above system of nonlinear equations was required, and was obtained using an electron model. Processes of adjustment in the system were he detains electron model. Processes of adjustment in the system may be determined with an oscillograph with photo attachment. The oscillograms

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ACC NR. AP6033914 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/66/035/005/0920/0922 Iyerusalimskiy, N. D.; Yeroshin, V. K. ORG: none TITLE: Report of the symposium on microbial physiology uous culture methods SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 920-922 TOPIC TAGS: biologic conference, microbiology, microbe physiology, laboratory method, biologic metabolism ABSTRACT: An international symposium on microbial physiology and noncontinuous culture/methods was held in Porton, England from 28 March to l April 1966. Fourteen participants including N. D. Lyerusalimskiy and V. K. Yeroshin from the SSSR were present. Subjects discussed included factors limiting growth under culture conditions, utilization of carbon sources, and respiration and metabolism in vitro. [W.A. 50] SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none Cord 1/1 nst

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[Analyzing metal articles of ancient Mingechaur dating to the era of developed bronze] Issledovanie metallicheskikh izdelii drevnego Mingechaura epokhi razvitoi bronzy. Baku. Izd-vo Azerbaidzhanskogo univ., 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 13:4) (Mingechaur-Bronze age) (Bronze analysis)